

Thompson-Campbell Farmstead
Property Name

Atchison County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Property Name

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1871-1906

Significant Dates

1871

c. 1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Rockport Public Library

Property Name

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 15 280830 4470520 3

2 4

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Jezak Ford

organization Citysearch Preservation date March 20, 2003

street & number 3628 Holmes Street telephone 816-531-2489

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name National Trust for Historic Preservation

street & number 1785 Massachusetts Ave. telephone 202-588-6159

city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20036

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Thompson-Campbell Farmstead
Atchison County, Missouri

Architectural Description

Overview

The Thompson-Campbell farmstead is a post-Civil War residence and supporting farm buildings. The farmstead is located just north of the town of Langdon, Missouri at 25579 State Highway U in Atchison County. The 12.4-acre tract includes a large brick house, a circa 1900 icehouse and shed, a circa 1955 garage and a 1976 metal pole barn. The two-and-a-half-story residence faces east and displays Italianate influences, with tall, narrow windows, eaves supported by paired brackets and gabled dormers. The symmetrical house is fronted by a one-story Classical porch that replaced an earlier Italianate porch around 1905. A two-story ell is attached to the rear of the house. The house is generally considered the most impressive in the county, with its original interior configuration, including a grand connecting dining room and parlor, a library and a total of six bedrooms. The house features massive walnut woodwork and ceilings that are 12 feet high. From 1966 until the late 1970s, the house underwent restoration that repaired historic features and brought necessary modernizations to the house. The farmhouse was built in a style intended to display the prominence of Colonel Philip Austin Thompson and to reflect his wealth. The well-maintained house retains much of its integrity in the ornate interior and exterior trim, as well in the sheer size and the dimensions of its rooms. The property also contains two contributing and two non-contributing outbuildings. The contributing outbuildings consist of an early 20th Century concrete block icehouse and wood shed, both located northwest of the house. These structures are very simply built with gable roofs. A circa 1955 garage placed northwest of the house and a 1976 metal pole barn placed between the house and the north pasture are non-contributing buildings.

Exterior Description of House

The Thompson-Campbell house is of brick construction. The house consists of a two-and-a-half-story main rectangular block that measures approximately 42 feet wide by 35 feet deep and a two-story rear ell that measures approximately 20 feet square. The exterior brick is laid in common bond. The house contains its original narrow doublehung wood windows, which, unless noted, are of four-over-four configuration with segmental arched hood headers. These windows all have stone sills and arched upper rails. A stone watercourse encircles the entire house. The asphalt roof of the main portion of the house is hipped with a deck roof, central gable dormers on the east and south sides and a projecting south chimney; the roof of the ell is also hipped. Ornate paired brackets support wide eaves and the juncture of the cornice contains dentil molding. New aluminum gutters have been installed along the fascia of the eaves and rope molding has been placed under these gutters.

The symmetrical east façade of the Thompson-Campbell house is five bays wide with a central main entrance. The entrance has double-paneled doors topped with a curved transom protected and is by wood screen doors. The central bay of the second floor has a pair of narrow double-hung one-over-one windows with arched upper rails. The central bay is flanked on the north and south by two bays of windows with slightly projecting brick segmental arched window hoods. The façade is fronted by a one-story porch that wraps around the northeast and southeast corners of the house.

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The dentilled cornice of the flat-roofed porch is supported by fluted Doric columns—six on the east elevation, two on the south and three on the north. The porch fascia has simple molding and dentils. The floor of the porch is concrete and the ceiling is wood. Two half-circle steps cast in concrete provide an approach to the house's central entrance. A central gable dormer with a central small single-paned window is located in the third story of the east façade. The upper rail of the window is arched and the upper frame is ornamented with a wood voussoir and a pediment of scalloped molding. The face of the gable is filled with fishscale shingles and the peak contains a decorative vergeboard. Non-original metal ridging tops the ridge of the gable.

The north façade is seven bays wide, with four bays in the main portion of the house and three bays in the ell. The first four bays contain windows in the first and second stories. Bays one and two are fronted by the house's porch and the house's wall plane extends slightly forward after the second bay. The hipped roof also extends from the central deck roof at this juncture. The north side of the house's ell contains bays five, six and seven. The ell is only two stories tall and appears attached to the house almost as an afterthought.¹ Its styling is similar to the main portion of the house, although somewhat simpler, with eave brackets but no dentil molding in the cornice. As in the main portion of the house, the ell windows are doublehung with four-over-four pane configuration, stone sills and interior arched upper rails, although this arch has been squared off on the exterior. The segmental lintels are flush with the house walls. Bay five contains a single entry door on the first story and a window on the second story. The wood and glass door is fronted by a modern screen door and topped with a decorative transom light that reads, "Campbell."² A modern sconce is located to the right of the doorway. Bay six contains windows on the first and second stories and the segmental header of a basement window is visible at the level of the porch floor. Bay seven is filled with a plain wall on both stories.

The rear of the house is irregular, consisting of the west wall of the main portion of the house, the rear of the ell and the west wall of a one-story porch. A curved concrete porch floor runs from far north wall of the house to the south wall of the ell. The far north bay of the west façade is located in the main portion of the house and has windows on the first and second stories. The rear wall of the ell contains smaller four-over-four windows on the first and second stories in the north portion, a central expanse of brick wall and a second-story window and a first-story single door in the south portion. The door, matching the one on the north façade, is fronted by a modern metal screen/storm door and is approached by a set of concrete steps at the edge of the porch floor. A modern sconce and a range hood vent are located to the left of this doorway and a downspout is located on the northwest corner of the ell. A window is placed at the juncture of the main portion of the house and the ell. An eave of the ell protrudes in front of the upper portion of this window. A downspout runs from this eave, across the roof of the one-story porch and down the southwest corner of the main portion of the house. The first story of the south bay of this façade contains the plain brick wall of the rear of the one-story porch.

The south façade of the house is also irregular. The ell has three bays and is fronted by the one-story enclosed porch. Bay one of the porch is brick; bays two and three are clad in horizontal wood clapboards. Moving from

¹ Photographs, materials and interior plans indicate that the ell is original to the house's date of construction.

² This transom light was added by Dean and Mary Margaret Campbell.

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west to east (left to right), windows are located in the first and second stories of bay one. Bay two is filled with a brick wall in the second story and an eight-paned horizontal window in the first story. Bay three has a window in the second story and a plain doublehung metal window next to a single screen door in the first story. A dog door is located directly below the window in bay three. A central gabled dormer matching the one on the east façade tops the main portion of the house. The main block of the house begins on the west with an expanse of brick wall on both stories. Next to it, two windows are located on the second story and a canted bay window is located in the first story. This four-window bay is ornate, consisting of two central windows surrounded by angled windows on each side. The five edges of the eaves are supported by ornate brackets on either side of each window, plus two at the wall surfaces. Engaged columns run down from these brackets to an engaged balustrade, which rests atop the stone watercourse. A downspout runs from the eaves immediately to the right of this canted bay window. The next bay has windows in the first and second stories. The south portion of the front porch extends to the right edge of the canted bay.

Interior First Story

The interior of the Thompson-Campbell house is divided into two sections, with public rooms in the main portion of the house and secondary or service rooms in the ell. The two sections are separated by a rear hall that runs north-south with a secondary staircase. The impressive moldings in the main portion of the house are massive, with floor moldings measuring 12 inches tall and crown moldings extending approximately eight inches into the wall and ceiling. First story window and door moldings are 10 inches wide and project four inches from the wall. The lower sills of most windows are 18 inches from the floor; the windows are approximately ten feet tall and are three feet wide. Ceilings in the main portion of the house are 12 feet high on the first story and approximately 11 feet tall on the second story. Interior walls are ten inches thick and are generally constructed of brick. None of the house's light fixtures are original; early fixtures were replaced in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Unless noted, all rooms in the main portion of the house are carpeted.

The first story of the main block of the house contains four rooms—the parlor, dining room, den and library (see floor plan.) The dining room and parlor are located on the north side of the house connected by a wide doorway. The dining room measures 14 feet wide by 20 feet long. Two windows are placed on the north wall and one window is placed on the west wall; these windows all extend to the floor. The west wall also contains a decorative wood mantel.³ The mantel has been bleached and all of the woodwork in the room is painted white. A door on the south wall leads to the house's center hall.

A wide doorway on the east wall of the dining room leads to the parlor. This doorway once had French doors, but now contains a decorative grill in the upper portion. The parlor measures 16 feet wide by 20 feet long and has two windows on the north wall and two windows on the east wall, all extending to the floor. A heating stove was once located between the windows on the north wall and the original floor molding is now missing from

³ This fireplace mantel is original to the house, but has never been connected to a chimney.

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this area. All woodwork in the parlor is painted white. The parlor and the dining room contain matching central chandeliers placed on ceiling medallions. A door on the south wall of the parlor leads to the center hall.

The center hall runs east-west through the main portion of the house, measuring eight feet wide and 31 feet long. The hall's walnut woodwork has been stripped and stained its natural dark brown color. The east end of the hall holds a small vestibule for the house's main entrance, entered from the hallway by a pair of wood doors with large glass windows placed below a transom window. The wood floor of the vestibule is alternating 2½-inch strips of light and dark wood. The north and south walls of the vestibule contain hinged inset panels with decorative Plexiglas that access mechanical systems. The house's pair of exterior doors is solid walnut, topped with a half-round transom window. The house's main stairway is located along the north wall of the hallway. The walnut balustrade and stairs rise to the second level of the kitchen wing and then curve back to rise to the second story of the main portion of the house. Green carpet has been laid in the hall, as well as on the risers of the stairs. Doorways to the dining room, parlor, library and den are located in the hallway on the north and south sides; a west door leads to the kitchen wing. A chandelier hangs from a ceiling medallion in the east end of the hallway and light sconces have been placed at irregular intervals along the walls.

The library, located on the southeast corner of the house, measures 14 feet by 16 feet. The room contains two windows on the east wall and a central window on the south wall. The south window is surrounded by two walnut bookcases that rise to ten feet. A fireplace with an oak mantel is located on the west wall, with pillars supporting the lower section of the mantel and smaller pillars supporting an upper mantel framing a mirror. The iron firebox is framed with original mottled tile that extends into the floor. A door to the right of the fireplace leads to the house's den and a north door leads to the hall.

The den measures 16 feet by 20 feet, with the house's canted bay window on the south wall. The wood floor of this room is alternating strips of light and dark wood. A modern metal spiral staircase is placed in the southwest corner of the room and an entertainment center has been built into the wall next to it. All woodwork in this room has been stained in a pecan tone. A door on the north wall leads to the hall and a door on the west wall leads to the rear hall.

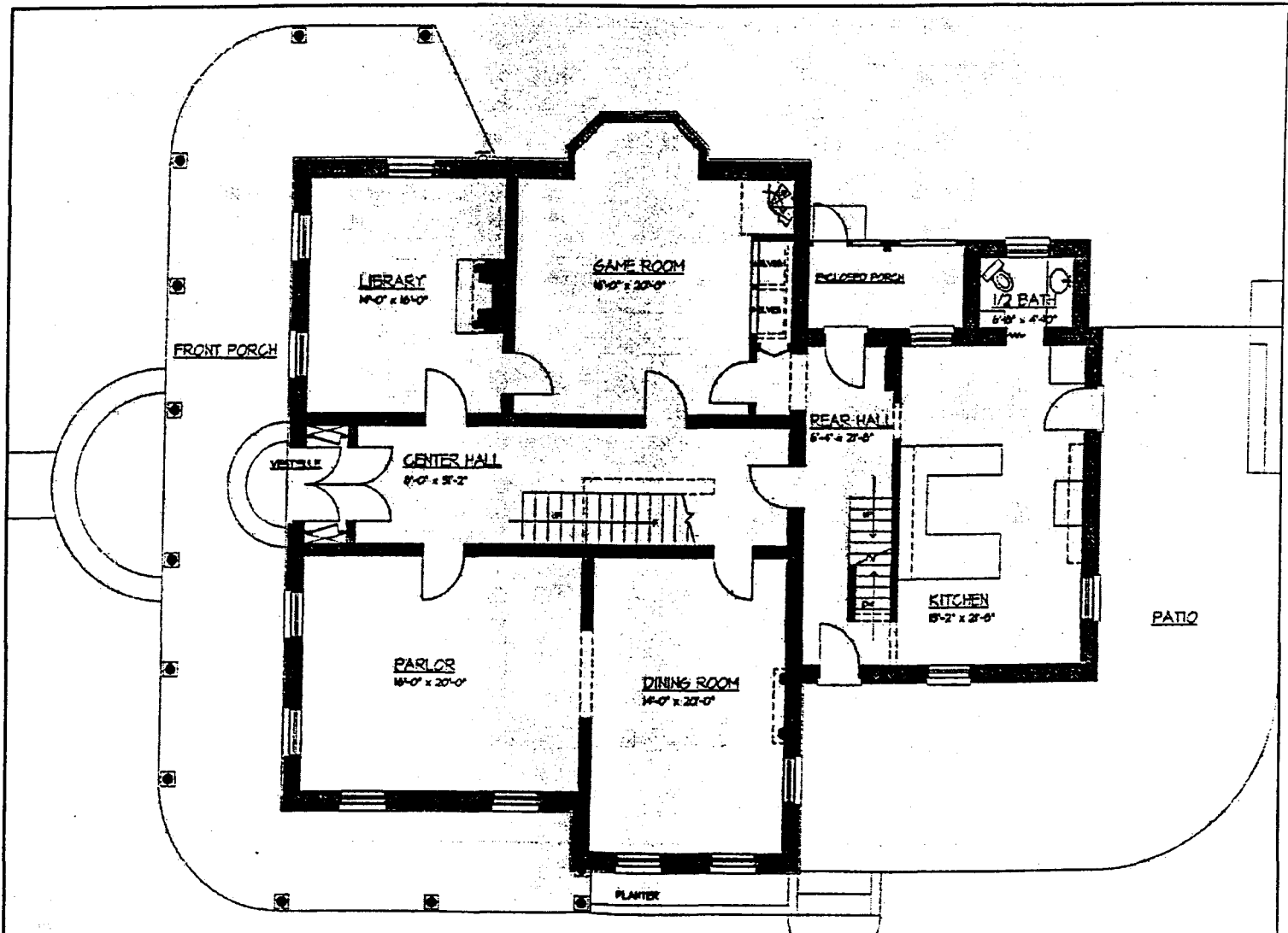
The house's rear hall runs north-south, measuring six-and-a-half feet wide and nearly 22 feet long. The floor of this hall is covered by linoleum that extends into the kitchen. The back staircase rises along the west wall before curving back to meet the second story hall. The stairway contains a walnut balustrade and the risers are covered with carpet. Steps to the cellar descend beneath this stairway. Doorways are located at either end of the rear hall. The north door provides a secondary entrance to the house and the south doorway leads to an enclosed porch. Two east doorways in the hall access the house's center hall and the den; two west doorways lead to the kitchen.

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The house's kitchen space, renovated in 1967, measures approximately 13 feet by 22 feet. The only original remaining elements are windows on the north, south and west walls and an exterior door on the west wall. A U-shaped counter has been installed, as well as paneling, a dropped ceiling and modern cabinets. A half-bath and enclosed porch are located in an area just south of the kitchen.



First Story Floor Plan⁴

⁴ Dan Jarrell, 180 Degrees Design Studio, Kansas City, Missouri. For site plan, see Section 10.

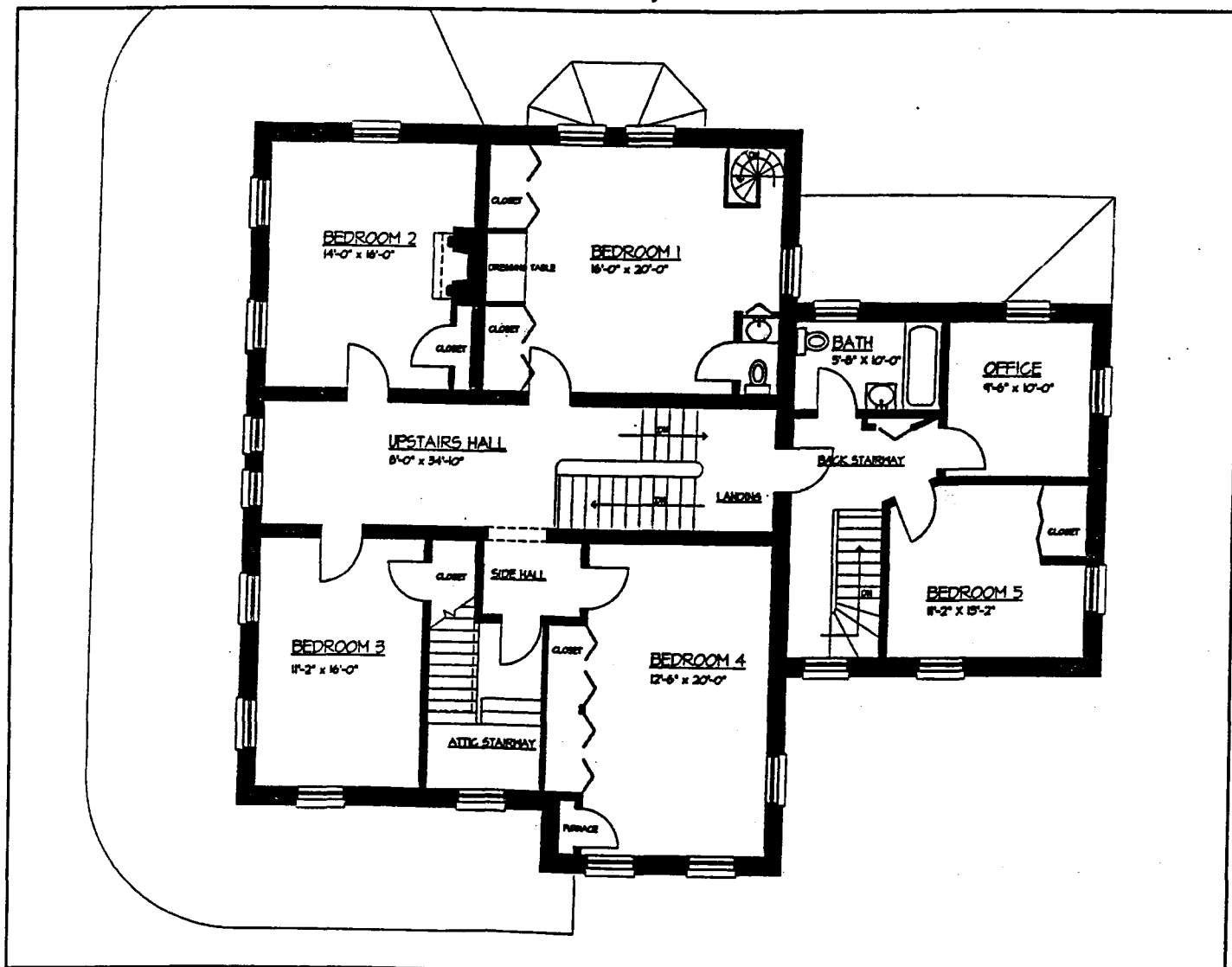
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Second Story Floor Plan⁵



Interior Second Story

Stairways lead to the second story of the Thompson-Campbell house from the center hall and rear hall. Four bedrooms are located in the main portion of the house and the ell contains a bathroom, office and bedroom (see floor plan.) The west end of the main stairway has a landing at the upper level of the kitchen ell and a narrow

⁵ Dan Jarrell, 180 Degrees Design Studio, Kansas City, Missouri.

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pair of arched windows illuminates the east end of the hall. Two doors on the south wall and one door on the north wall access bedrooms. The fourth bedroom is accessed through a side hall on the north wall. The floor of the hall is carpeted, as are all of the bedrooms. This hall contains no crown moldings, but the remaining walnut woodwork has been stripped and stained dark brown. Door and window moldings on the second story are seven inches wide.

Upper rooms are identified on the floor plan as follows: In the main portion of the house, Bedroom One is located in the southwest corner, Bedroom Two is located in the southeast corner, Bedroom Three is located in the northeast corner and Bedroom Four is located in the northwest corner. None of these bedrooms contain crown molding, but floor, window and door molding are all still present. Bedroom Five is located in the northwest corner of the kitchen ell and the office is located in the southwest corner of the ell.

Bedroom One measures 16 feet by 20 feet. The room has a pair of windows in the south wall and louvered closet doors and dressing table built into the east wall. A half-bath has been built in the room's northwest corner and a metal spiral staircase in the southwest corner leads to the den below. Bedroom Two measures 14 feet by 16 feet. Two windows are placed on the east wall, one window is located on the south wall and a fireplace is on the west wall. The fireplace mantel matches the dining room mantel, except that the wood has been stained brown. The firebox is surrounded by new tile that resembles irregular stonework. An original closet, approximately ten inches deep, is located to the right of the fireplace. Bedroom Three measures 11 feet by 16 feet. The room has two windows on the east wall, one window on the north wall and a closet beneath the attic stairs on the west wall. A side hall is placed between Bedrooms Three and Four, with a doorway leading to the attic stairway. This doorway was created by Dean Campbell in a space originally filled with a light window adjacent to the attic access. The house's attic was originally accessed through a ladder in Bedroom Four. Dean Campbell built the permanent stairway that rises up three stairs to a landing (illuminated by a window in the house's north wall) before curving back to rise to the attic. A doorway in the west wall of the side hall leads to Bedroom Four. Bedroom Four measures 12½ feet by 20 feet, containing two windows on the north wall and one window on the west wall. Louvered closet doors fill most of the east wall and the room's furnace is accessed through an original closet doorway in the northeast corner of the room.

A window in the north wall of the second story ell hallway illuminates the back stairway directly below it. A modernized full bathroom is located in the south end of the hallway with a shallow linen closet in front of it.⁶ The office measures nine-and-a-half feet by ten feet. This room has been paneled and updated and only the windows on the south and west walls are original. Bedroom Five has also been modernized. The room measures approximately 11 feet by 13 feet. Windows are placed in the north and west walls and a closet has been built in the southwest corner of the room.

⁶ This linen closet can be removed to access plumbing.

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Attic and Cellar

The attic of the Thompson-Campbell house measures nearly 25 feet by 33 feet, with the highest point of the approximately 14 feet tall. The attic space is accessed through an enclosed central stairway. The space is unfinished and contains a brick knee-wall, 26 inches high, on its perimeter. The house's brick chimney rises through the central south wall, window dormers are accessed on the east and south walls and a central ladder rises in the center of the space to reach the roof deck. The attic is floored in seven-inch-wide floorboards.

The cellar is accessed by a stairway under the rear hall stairs. The concrete cellar, placed only under the kitchen ell, measures 20 feet by nearly 22 feet. The ceiling is approximately six-and-a-half feet tall and jacks are set up in several places to support it.

Outbuildings

The Thompson-Campbell farmstead contains two contributing and two non-contributing outbuildings. A shed, ice house and garage are clustered just northwest of the house. A metal barn lies northwest of these structures on the site of the former barn.

The shed, built around 1920, is nearest to the house. The side-gabled building is 11 feet deep and 18½ feet wide, clad in five-inch lap siding with corner boards. The east wall has two four-panel doors and the back of the building contains two windows—one four-paned window in the north portion and a central two-paned window. The building is roofed in wood shingles. The left door of the shed opens to a cellar stairway. A rock wall that extends from the rear of the shed defines the cellar. It has traditionally been used to store either canned goods or chemicals needed for farming. The right portion of the shed's interior is unfinished, with rough walls and exposed rafters, serving as a workshop since World War II.

The circa 1955 garage is north of the shed and the two buildings are separated by a concrete sidewalk. The gable-front garage measures 22 feet wide by 24 feet deep. It is clad in seven-inch horizontal siding with cornerboards and is covered with wood shingles. The paneled garage door fills the front of the structure and the gable contains decorative vertical siding. The south side of the garage contains a four-paneled entrance door and a four-paned window; a two-paned window is on the north side.

The circa 1900 ice house sits immediately behind the garage to the west. The building is constructed of concrete block and measures 17 feet by 18 feet. The ridge of the wood-shingle gable roof runs north-south. Gables are clad in five-inch horizontal siding and each contains a central square door that accesses the upper portion of the building. Larger wood access doors are placed on the north and south sides of the building. The interior of the building has a concrete floor that is recessed approximately three feet below ground level.

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A modern metal pole barn, measuring 48 feet square, is located northwest of the other outbuildings. It sits on the site of the original Thompson-Campbell barn, destroyed by a tornado in 1978. The new structure has a flat roof, vertical ridged siding and sliding doors on the east and west walls.⁷

Landscape Description

The remaining 12.4 acres of the Thompson-Campbell farmstead are roughly divided into two triangular sections. The area north of the house and outbuildings is fenced pasture. The area surrounding the house is treated primarily as a landscaped yard, with the exception of a small crop area south of the house. A variety of trees are planted around the house that provides fruit, property delineation and foliage for shade.

Integrity

As is characteristic of historic farmsteads, the physical appearance of the Thompson-Campbell property has evolved. The farmstead once included at least nine outbuildings where four remain today.⁸ The house has also survived cycles of modernization, neglect and restoration. The first change affected the original Italianate front porches, replaced in 1905 to update the appearance of the house. The property fell into disrepair in the 1950s, but was rescued by Dean and Mary Margaret Campbell in the mid-1960s. The couple updated the house's systems and redecorated rooms to suit their tastes. Throughout the process, the house maintained its historic appearance and original room placement. The floor plan and size of rooms have not changed since its date of construction. Primary spaces retain their original detailing in the form of massive trim, walnut woodwork, wood floors, original doors and hardware. Exterior key contributing elements—windows, doors and dormers—have stayed intact. The house has received excellent maintenance at the hands of the Campbell family and retains its integrity in its form, placement and details.

⁷ This barn was manufactured by the Behlen Company.

⁸ Non-extant buildings are discussed in the History and Evolution of the Farmstead in Section 8.

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Thompson-Campbell Farmstead
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Statement of Significance

Overview

The Thompson-Campbell Farmstead, located just north of Langdon, Atchison County, Missouri, on State Highway U is submitted to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an excellent example of post-Civil War rural architecture. The house and extant outbuildings serve as an outstanding representation of an early, noteworthy Atchison County farmstead. The 1871 farmhouse was designed in the Italianate style and was updated in 1905 with a Colonial Revival front porch. The period of significance, 1871-1906, reflects the date of construction for the house and extant contributing outbuildings. Although the architect is unknown, the grand house and surrounding structures present a physical reminder of the prosperity of the Thompson and Campbell families.

History and Evolution of the Farmstead

The Thompson family is the first family associated with the house and property. Colonel Phillip Austin Thompson and his wife, Susan, accumulated the original vast farmstead of at least 525 contiguous acres. The couple began acquiring Templeton Township farmland following the Civil War. Abstract of Title information for the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 64 North, Range 42 West shows Thompson acquiring plots of land in 1867, 1868 and 1870.

Philip Austin Thompson was the second of nine children born to David and Annie Thompson. His parents had come to Missouri before the state was admitted to the Union, settling in Callaway County, where he was born on July 31, 1830. At the age of eighteen, Thompson began working in DeKalb as a salesman and bookkeeper. He moved to Holt County in 1851 to teach school for one year, before moving to California to try his hand at farming. Three years later he returned to Holt County and began a merchandising trade in Rock Port under the firm name of Dillon, Thompson & Co. Thompson married Susan Buckham in 1859, the daughter of Dr. Richard and Nancy White Buckham.⁹ When the Civil War began, Thompson closed his store and enlisted in the Union States Militia. He served until 1863, achieved the rank of Colonel and returned to his store in Rock Port.

Thompson's prominence in the community is chiefly reflected in his post-war accomplishments. He was elected treasurer of Atchison County in 1870 and elected to fill a vacancy in the state senate in 1873. He is credited with laying out the townsite of Phelps City, with the help of his father-in-law Richard Buckham and Willis Phelps.¹⁰ He acquired a total of 700 acres of farmland and began a banking business in 1875.¹¹

According to a memoir written by Susan Thompson, the land that later became the town of Langdon was purchased after the colonel returned from the Civil War. He purchased several farms and moved there with his

⁹ *History of Holt & Atchison Counties, Missouri* (St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Co., 1882), 644. Dr. Buckham was one of northwest Missouri's earliest physicians.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 944.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 962.

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family in 1867. The railroad came through the Thompson land the following year. Thompson gave the railroad the right of way and in return, a switch was put in at Langdon, referred to as Thompson's Switch.¹²

The Thompson family lived in a frame house on their farmstead until the brick house was completed in 1871.¹³ Susan Thompson discusses moving to the brick house in her memoir:

Mr. Thompson built a large brick house which still stands at Langdon. It had 14 large rooms and we needed them all, for by that time we had six children. We had four children later—my daughter Eda was the first born in the brick.

When the brick was ready for us Aus came in one day and said that we could move the next day. The next day was Friday and I was always superstitious about beginning anything on Friday. To rid ourselves of a possible jinx, we started moving that very afternoon, and by night we were pretty well moved. We moved to the brick in 1871 and lived there until we moved to Rock Port a little over five years after Aus died.¹⁴

The History of Holt & Atchison Counties, Missouri reports that the new house was built for \$13,000 and that the main building measured 40 feet square and the ell 22x24 feet.¹⁵ The large home with Italianate influences was certainly designed not only to hold the growing family, but to show the wealth and prominence of Philip Thompson. Fred W. Peterson notes in his book, *Homes in the Heartland*, that replacement farmhouses would often resemble the high-style mansions seen in towns and cities. These houses, however, only approximated their urban counterparts in scale, plan and elaborate ornament, he adds. The Thompson-Campbell house, as an excellent vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style, was a showpiece that demonstrated the status of the family. The house was prominently sited and drew comments in every published history of Atchison County.

The Italianate style was an appropriate choice for Colonel Philip Austin Thompson's new home. He had achieved social standing within his community and the style, relatively new to the area, would have conveyed his importance to the rest of the county. Due to the rural setting and local construction methods, the design was restricted to a simple, boxy design, but the brackets, massing, windows and interior details are typical of Italianate houses based on the late Georgian period.¹⁶ The wide eaves supported by brackets, hooded windows, chamfered bay and balustraded porch would have most clearly identified Thompson's house as a high-style Italianate structure for the region.¹⁷

¹² *Atchison County Journal*, 13 March 1880.

¹³ Local lore maintains that it took several years to make the bricks and to build the house.

¹⁴ A copy of Susan Thompson's memoir is located in the Appendix of this document.

¹⁵ These are the measurements of the house today.

¹⁶ Mary Mix Foley. *The American House*, (New York: Harper and Row, 1980) 157.

¹⁷ Marcus Whiffen. *American Architecture Since 1780*, (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1996) 69.

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It is very likely that the house changed little between the time of its construction and a circa 1904 photograph in the 1905 *Biographical History of Atchison County, Missouri*. The photograph shows the main portion of the house much as it appears today. Missing today is a north chimney from a parlor heating stove, a chimney from the west side of the ell and louvered shutters for each window. The photograph shows two Italianate porches—one spanning the front of the house and a smaller one located on the north side of the house. Square posts topped by capitals of ornate wood molding supported these one-story porches. A balustrade ran between the porch supports on the first story. A second-story balustrade was interspersed with short square pillars placed above each first-story support.

Colonel Thompson died July 21, 1888 at his home, leaving his wife, four daughters and six sons.¹⁸ A tribute in the *Atchison County Journal* mentions his generosity in times of need, furnishing seed and potatoes after the 1881 flood, offering store credit to impoverished farmers and providing assistance to a woman and her children thrown off the train during one Langdon winter. The article also discusses the Thompson house and its hospitality:

While Colonel Thompson lived his mansion was always open to his friends, and it was a favorite resort for the young folks of that country...Colonel Thompson never could become use to a stove. He built a large fireplace in the library of his home, and in front of the blazing back log would often depart from his usual rule of saying nothing and tell interesting war stories of tales of his boyhood days.

Susan Thompson lived in the family house until 1893 and died in Tarkio, Missouri in 1930. She had come to Atchison County in 1842 from Kentucky as a very young girl and married Philip Thompson in 1857.¹⁹ The couple's ten children were Eugene (1859), Richielieu (1861), Emmett (1864), Lindley (1866), Annie (1868), Frederick (1870), Eda (1873), Gertrude (1875), Charlotte (1877) and Phillip (1879.)

¹⁸ *Atchison County Mail*, 27 July 1888.

¹⁹ "Sue Thompson Dies At Age of 91," *Atchison County Journal*, 24 January 1930.

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"Five Maples Farm" in 1905 *Biographical History of Atchison County, Missouri*.

The wealthy Campbell family acquired the farmstead from the Thompson family in 1893. The Campbells owned and maintained the remaining property until 2002. The farmstead was purchased by Jennie Campbell, widow of John D. Campbell, but John Campbell's accomplishments and financial success made the purchase possible.

John D. Campbell was born in 1846 near Greenville, Tennessee.²⁰ He studied law at home and moved to New Post, Tennessee at the age of 21 years with the intention of practicing law. Instead, he taught school for two terms in the academy there. He married Lavinia J. Myers in 1868 and moved to Rock Port, Missouri to engage in private practice of the law. The couple built a home in the town, where Campbell lived in for the rest of his

²⁰ *History of Holt & Atchison Counties, Missouri*, 1013.

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life.²¹ They had one son, Charles Clarence, before Lavinia died in 1871. In 1873, John Campbell married Jennet Kerr Hunter of Atchison County.²² He was elected Atchison County's prosecuting attorney in 1872, re-elected in 1874 and also served as a county judge. Campbell's health began declining in 1890 and he died on December 11, 1891. John Campbell died a wealthy man, leaving his family able to live in their accustomed style. He left four living children: Charles Clarence, John Elmer (born 1879), Elsie Opal (born 1881) and James Archibald (born 1885.)

John D. Campbell's wife, Jennie, was born in 1852 in Atchison County, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Hunter.²³ Hunter's successful law practice in Rock Port provided well for his family of ten children. In 1889, Charles Clarence Campbell entered business with Jennie's brother-in-law, John M. Bailey, who was married to her sister, Una. The mercantile partnership of Campbell & Bailey operated in Langdon for six years.

On October 5 1893, Jennie Campbell and her stepson Charles Campbell purchased the Thompson farm for \$25,000.²⁴ John Bailey and Jennie Campbell then formed a partnership to farm and feed livestock. It is likely that Jennie provided most of the capital and land for the partnership and that her brother-in-law oversaw day-to-day operations. Credited with business acumen "as astute as any man's," she managed and grew her estate with little outside assistance.²⁵ The 1905 *Biographical History of Atchison County, Missouri* designates the farmstead, now the Campbell home, as "Five Maples Farm," a name chosen and used by Jennie Campbell. The county history describes the house and farmstead:

This mansion is a two-story brick structure, in size 35x42 feet and 20x20 feet, and contains thirteen rooms. The ceilings are twelve feet from the floor in both stories, and there are four hallways. Withal it is a magnificent structure, and is said to have cost \$20,000. The other improvements on the farm cost \$8,000, and consist of barn, six dwellings, blacksmith shop and store building. The farm comprises 525 acres. The estate, however, comprises 630 acres and Mrs. Campbell is also interested in other land.

In addition to the photograph of the house, the 1905 county history also contains a photograph of two outbuildings, a horse barn and a granary. In a time and place when high values would have been placed on agrarian structures, these buildings were suitably represented in the publication. These outbuildings, located northwest of the house, are present in a panoramic photograph taken of the property for Jennie Campbell around 1906. Both had vertical siding and shingle roofs, with east entrances. Jennie Campbell tinted the circa 1906

²¹ "John D. Campbell," *Atchison County Journal*, 17 December 1891.

²² Jennet Hunter Campbell's name has also been recorded in various documents as Jennette, Jennie and Jenett.

²³ James Hunter was born in Scotland and Elizabeth Hunter was born in Nova Scotia. Mr. Hunter established a successful law practice in Rock Port.

²⁴ Abstract of Title information.

²⁵ "Mrs. J.K. Campbell," *The Atchison County Mail*, 12 January 1923.

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photograph, coloring these buildings red with white batten boards. It is likely that these two simple buildings were constructed shortly after the house.

Five Maples Farm, circa 1906



The house's porch changed in late 1905, as noted in the panoramic photograph.²⁶ Jennie Campbell removed the Italianate porch and replaced it with one in the Colonial Revival style. The porch was expanded to continuously wrap around a portion of the north and south sides of the house and supports were now Ionic columns. The first story had no balustrade and the second-story balustrade appears to match the earlier version, with the addition of curved sections at the house corners and round section posts topped with decorative finials. As the Colonial Revival style became popular, this change probably occurred to update the appearance of the house. The somewhat fussy scrolled and bracketed Italianate porches would have been seen as old-fashioned, giving way to modern, clean lines of the wider veranda.

²⁶ The Campbell family album of photographs includes a scrap of paper inscribed, "Leonard G. Stearnes Saml. J. Adamson, worked on this porch in Dec. 1905."

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The children of John and Jennie Campbell were all well educated. Elmer was left blind by a childhood disease and attended the Institute for the Blind in St. Louis, Missouri; Elsie attended Hardin Female College in Mexico, Missouri; James attended Christian Brothers' College in St. Joseph, Missouri. Once he finished school, James returned to assist his mother in overseeing her properties until her death in 1923, when he inherited the property.

As is typical for large farmsteads, a number of additional outbuildings were constructed in the immediate vicinity of the house. Construction dates for these buildings are not available, but may be estimated by their forms and by comparing available photographs of the farmstead. The circa 1906 photograph includes the ice house, located just northwest of the main house. This structure is still present and is constructed of concrete block, a material that gained popularity in the early 1900s. It is likely that the ice house was built between 1900 and 1905 and filled with ice harvested from the Nishnebotna River. The photograph also shows a root cellar, located southwest of the house. This cellar, no longer present, was likely an important part of the early farmstead. Recessed into the ground with a simple gable roof and a north-south ridge, it was probably constructed in the 1870s. A windmill, also probably built shortly after the house, was located between the main house and the root cellar.²⁷ A very small building, possibly a privy, is visible in the 1905 county history photograph, southwest of the house. This structure is missing from the 1906 photograph.

A wash house was built between the main house and the root cellar, probably shortly after 1906. This small, rectangular building was of balloon frame construction with a gable roof and a north-south ridge. The building was clad in narrow clapboards. Four-over-four windows were located on the east and south walls; the building's entrance was located in the north wall. The wash house was demolished in 1972. A one-story rear porch was added to the house, probably around 1910. This frame porch had a hipped roof, west door and windows on three sides. This porch was removed in 1969.

A circa 1952 photograph shows outbuildings likely built after 1906 and no longer present. A shed, still present, was built between the main house and the ice house probably around 1920. A garage, still present, was built just north of this shed around 1955. A large hay barn and shed located north of the main house are no longer present. Short, wide metal silos were located south of the farm's oldest barn. After 1952, sheds were added to either side of this barn and the building received a metal roof. A tornado struck the Campbell farm on June 26, 1978, destroying the old barn. The current metal pole barn was built to replace it. The construction and removal of outbuildings, which occurred on the Thompson-Campbell property, is part of the evolution of a farmstead. Those that survive today are the sturdiest or most frequently used buildings, retaining a physical part of the farm's timeline.

²⁷ Concrete caps for the former well are still present.

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1952 Flood

James Archibald Campbell married Christene Catherine Rahman in the summer of 1924. Christene was born in 1885 near Phelps City, Missouri. She was orphaned at around the age of 16 and was taken in by Jennie Campbell, whom she highly admired.²⁸ She taught in country schools prior to and while attending the State Normal School in Warrensburg, Missouri. She continued teaching in elementary schools in Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado, but eventually returned to Rock Port. She married James after a final year of teaching in Minnesota.

James and Christene Campbell settled in Scottsbluff, Nebraska and had one child, Dean Archibald Campbell. During some of the time that the Campbells were away from their farmstead, Una and John Bailey, aunt and uncle to James Campbell and business partners of his mother, occupied the house. James and Christene Campbell returned to the house and farm in the fall of 1937, where their son, Dean, completed grades seven through eleven in Rock Port. He then attended Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Missouri. James Archibald (Arch) Campbell was not a man of leisure. He cared for his business while maintaining his own Wyoming ranch and several other farms. He oversaw shareholders on his farms and maintained structures as

²⁸ Jennie Campbell's sister, Una Bailey, took in Christene's younger sister, Mary Alice.

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needed, in addition to assisting his mother on Five Maples Farm. He continued day-to-day farming until his death in 1970.

Dean Archibald Campbell married Mary Margaret Underwood in October 1943. Mary Margaret was born near Rock Port and grew up in Fairfax and Rock Port. The couple's only child, Katherine Margaret Campbell, was born July 5, 1944. The family traveled to various army bases until Dean was sent to Hawaii during World War II. Mary Margaret returned to Missouri until Dean returned from military service in 1946. Upon his return, Dean took over operations of the Campbell farmstead.

Dean, Mary Margaret and Katherine Campbell lived in one of the farmstead's frame tenant houses while Katherine attended school in Langdon and Rock Port. James Campbell died in 1958, leaving his estate divided equally between his wife and his son. Dean assumed the business of running his mother's farm.

Christene Campbell had a strong personality, perhaps modeled on her benefactress, Jennie Campbell. Her temper, however, made it difficult to retain hired help. The house gradually deteriorated due to deferred maintenance, while a variety of health problems were triggered by her increasing weight. After a 1966 hospital visit, her doctor placed her in the local nursing home. She was soon moved to another nursing home in Nebraska City, where she stayed the rest of her life.

Dean and Mary Margaret Campbell gained control of the Thompson-Campbell House and farmstead in late 1966. They faced the decision of whether to restore the house or build a new home on the site. They found the house to be structurally sound, despite water damage, little basement support, a missing chimney and a disintegrated front porch. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the couple chose to restore and renovate the family home. A complete renovation began and the couple was able to move into the house in January 1968. The work continued until 1978 and the restoration touched every single room of the house, including all major systems. All damage was repaired and the house was stabilized for the next century.

The couple also purchased and ran a general store in Langdon from 1965 until it closed in 1979. The store housed the local post office and was typically open from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday and 8 a.m. until 2 p.m. on Sunday. Mary Margaret Campbell ran the store with neighbors, hiring several local housewives as clerks for what reportedly served as the only convenience store in the county for many years. Dean Campbell died suddenly at the age of 55 in July 1981. Mary Margaret stepped in to take over the successful farming operation, continuing for more than 17 years.

Katherine Campbell Caradori attended the University of Missouri and then trained to become a flight attendant in 1970, a field in which she was employed for 15 years. In 1982, she acquired the Thompson-Campbell house. Her family, which included her husband, Dick Caradori, and her son Kevin Campbell Caradori, born in 1978, spent summers and weekends at the house. For a period of time, Dick raised buffalo on the property's north pasture.

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The 1871 Thompson-Campbell farmstead has housed five generations of the Campbell family without sacrificing its integrity. A partnership formed after Dean Campbell's death provided income from the approximately 500 rural acres, but in 1997 the partnership was dissolved and the land was sold. In 2002, Mary Margaret Campbell and Katherine Campbell Caradori donated the house, outbuildings and surrounding 12.4 acres to the National Trust for Historic Preservation through the Gifts of Heritage program to ensure the preservation of this remarkable farmstead. The extant property and buildings provide a representative collection of outbuildings and space used by the Campbell family for immediate household needs. The site and its buildings retain much integrity in form, details and location.

Early Development of Atchison County, Templeton Township and Langdon

Atchison County is the extreme northwestern county in Missouri, bordered by the Iowa state line on the north, Nodaway County on the east, Holt County on the south and the Missouri River on the west. Organized during the winter of 1844, the county was comprised of 560 square miles.²⁹ The topography of the land is undulating prairie and Missouri River bottomland, extending eastward from the Nishnabotna River³⁰ to the bluffs, ranging from four to eight miles in width.

The county attracted settlers eager to establish farmsteads. The flatlands with their rich, black soil held few physical obstructions and were ready for crops. The abundance of streams—the Nishnabotna, the Big and Little Tarkio and Rock Creek—provided sources of water and allowed ample drainage. Water could also be easily obtained from natural springs or wells. In addition to farmland, Atchison County also had an abundance of timber, a resource often lacking in the prairie territories. The black walnut trees native to the area were highly prized for construction. Oak was commonly used for fuel and cottonwood, ash, crab apple and elm trees were also found in the area.

Agriculture became the primary industry of the region and the entire county was settled by 1905. Corn was the most common crop, but grain and potatoes were also grown. Northwest Missouri contained many fruit orchards, chiefly apples and cherries, but also blackberries, strawberries and raspberries. By 1905, Atchison County had the greatest cultivated area of any county in Missouri with 416 acres per square mile, triggering the statement, "Great is Missouri—and Atchison county."³¹

Templeton Township, located in the center of the far western portion of central Atchison County, was organized in 1870. The three-mile-wide township was taken from the southern end of Nishnebotna Township, consisting of bottomland surrounded by the Nishnebotna and Missouri Rivers. The earliest white settlers arrived in the township in the 1840s from points east. Several cities were established within the township, the largest being Phelps City, laid out in 1868 by Philip Thompson, Willis Phelps and Richard Buckham. By 1875, Phelps City

²⁹ According to the 2000 census, the county now contains 545 square miles.

³⁰ Today's Nishnabotna River and Township have also been historically spelled as Nishnebotna.

³¹ *Biographical History of Atchison County, Missouri*, (Rock Port, MO: H.F. Shapel, 1905), 7-11.

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had attracted several churches, a school, a bank (established in 1875 by F.M. and Philip Thompson and A.E. Wyatt), a railroad depot and a number of businesses. The town was incorporated on May 18, 1874.³²

Three smaller towns were also established in Templeton Township—Scott City in 1856, Kalamazoo in 1865 and Langdon in 1880. Langdon was located on the farm of Colonel Philip Austin Thompson, southeast of Phelps City on the west bank of the Nishnebotna River. From the beginning, the Thompson house was a prominent fixture within Langdon and the county. The 1882 *History of Holt & Atchison Counties, Missouri* discusses the Thompson House and the town of Langdon:

The prominent feature of the locality is the elegant two-story brick mansion of Colonel Thompson, completed in 1870, at a cost of \$13,000. It is the most spacious and elegant residence in the county. The main building is forty feet square and the L 22x24. The handsome lawn and surroundings are in harmony with the general appearance of the building, and bespeak a cultivated taste. A few hundred yards below the lawn is the large and well stocked general store of Thompson & Ruland, in which the post office has been kept by L.H. Ruland, the junior member of the firm, ever since its establishment, in 1880. There is, besides, in the place a blacksmith shop, owned by Colonel Thompson, and operated by A.J. Fox. A grain elevator with a capacity of thirty thousand bushels is being completed, at this point, by Thompson & Ruland. Finney, Williams & Co. are establishing a lumber yard in the place. The stock yards at Langdon, constructed by the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, are said to be the best on the entire length of the road. Indications present the promise here of a future business point of no inconsiderable importance.³³

By 1891, Langdon had established itself as a fishing resort for visitors from Kansas City and Omaha. The town boasted a hotel, a wharf and boats for rent. An 1897 tribute to the deceased Colonel Thompson and his home describes the development of Langdon:

For several years Langdon, Mo., has been a favorite resort of Omaha's lovers of rod and gun, and the Missouri fish commission and the Burlington road have done much to maintain its reputation. A great many people have wondered how Langdon came to have a place on the map. Sportsmen who have visited that place will remember a large brick mansion about a quarter of a mile northwest of the depot. For many years it was the home of Colonel Phillip Austin Thompson, one the finest men who ever lived. He owned an immense tract of land there and raised cattle, in addition to being a large dealer in grain. He erected a grain dump and cattle yard at that place and the Burlington put in a platform. For years the place was known as Thompson's Switch, but finally a postoffice was located there and the department insisted upon a name being chosen. Several names were proposed by Colonel Thompson, but the department refused them

³² *History of Holt & Atchison Counties, Missouri*, 942-946.

³³ *Ibid.*, 947.

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on various pretexts. Finally the Colonel submitted the name of the section foreman of the Burlington road, Langdon, and it was accepted.³⁴

The town of Langdon remained small, with a population that never rivaled the nearby county seat of Rock Port. By 1915, the town had reached its peak with thirty inhabitants, one store, one hotel, one church, one lumberyard and one blacksmith shop. The town was still considered a great fishing resort, however, and the adjacent Burlington Railroad brought a swell in population during the fishing season.³⁵

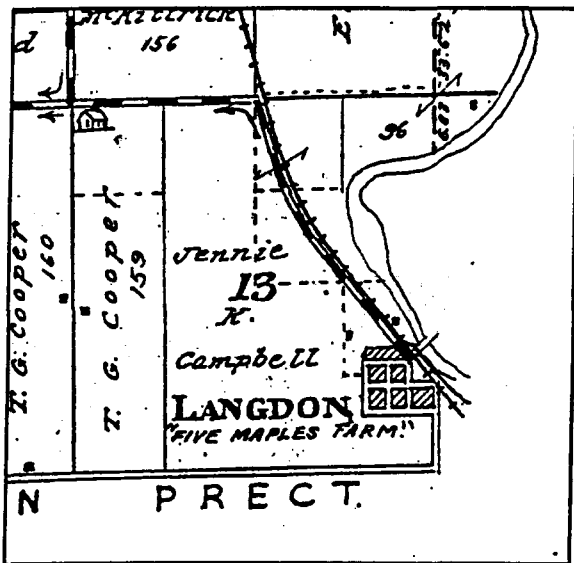


Figure 13. Map of Five Maples Farm, 1905.

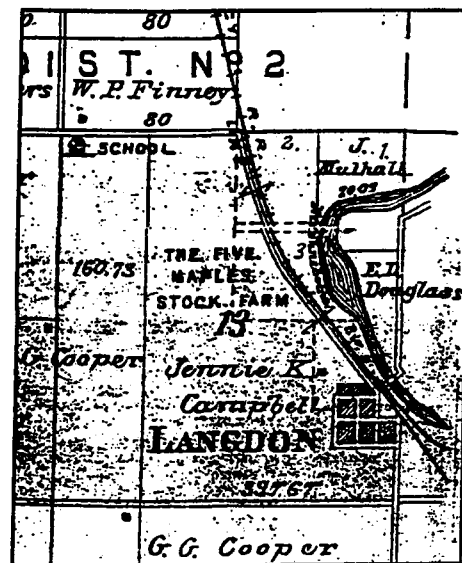


Figure 14. Map of Five Maples Farm, 1921.

³⁴ "Reminiscences of Colonel P.A. Thompson," *Atchison County Journal*, 5 February 1897.

³⁵ *A History of Northwest Missouri*, ed. Walter Williams (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1915), 334.

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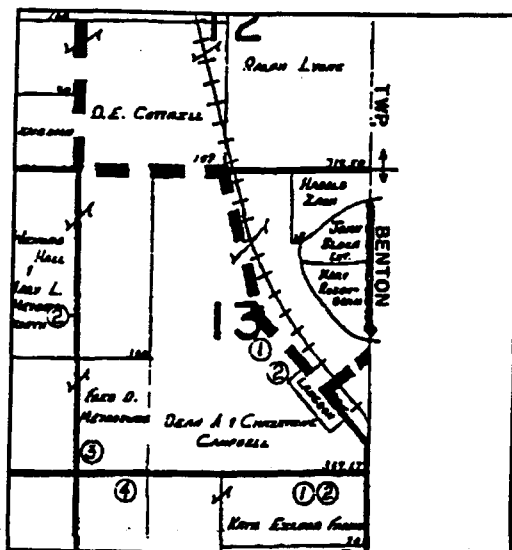


Figure 20. The 1968 County Atlas no longer identifies the farmstead as "Five Maples."

Five to six passenger trains a day continued to run through Langdon into the mid-1970s. Dean Archibald and Mary Margaret Campbell owned and operated a small general store there until 1979, serving customers from Atchison County. The Langdon railroad depot burned in 1980, signaling the end of an era for the town. Since then, most of the buildings associated with the town of Langdon have been demolished.

Design and Architecture

The prosperity of a farmer was often measured in the planning and construction of the farmhouse. As a farmer's holdings expanded, the small, an efficient dwelling often made way for the grand residence that served as a material representation of affluence. The Thompson-Campbell house, significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, was one such residence for Colonel Philip Thompson, designed in the Italianate style.

The Italianate style was introduced to this country prior to the Civil War through pattern books featuring picturesque villas. The style continued to be popular locally in rural and urban areas until the end of the 1800s. Easily adaptable to nearly any form or material, the style could encompass fairly simple to quite elaborate structures, from individual dwellings to massive buildings promoted by the renowned architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. The style would have been considered very fashionable at the time of the construction of the Thompson house. Elements of the Italianate style seen on this house include large hooded windows, the center second-story pair of arched windows, double front door, dentil molding in the cornice, paired brackets supporting the eaves and elaborate south bay window. The original full front porch was also indicative of the verandas that were part of the later progression of the style. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the centered gable design of the Thompson-Campbell house can be seen on approximately 15 percent of Italianate houses.

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The 1905 porch in the Colonial Revival style was likely designed to update the appearance of the house. McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* states that before 1915, about one-third of Colonial Revival houses contained a full front porch with classical columns. This treatment has both Neoclassical and Colonial Revival influences, the book continues, but lacks the full height of typical Neoclassical houses. The Colonial Revival style retained its popularity, dominating domestic construction into the first half of the 20th Century.³⁶ The style of the porch was compatible with the house's symmetrical façade. It provided a fresh appearance to the passing traffic while communicating the farm's success under the supervision of Jennie Campbell. This transformation was not unusual for the time and remains today as a visual timeline of the house's evolution, having achieved historical significance in its own right.

The Thompson-Campbell farmstead maintains its integrity in form, placement and materials. The house's appearance has changed little since the 1906 photograph, remaining a prominent and stylish fixture within the county. The house's interior retains its original room placement, as the floor plan and size of rooms have not changed since construction. The house has received excellent maintenance at the hands of the Campbell family and primary spaces are preserved, along with their original detailing in the form of massive trim, walnut woodwork, original doors and hardware. The surrounding countryside remains rural; thus, no development has encroached on the property. The farmstead retains its original role within its original setting, supported by viable outbuildings. It is significant as an excellent example of rural architecture.

³⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 326.

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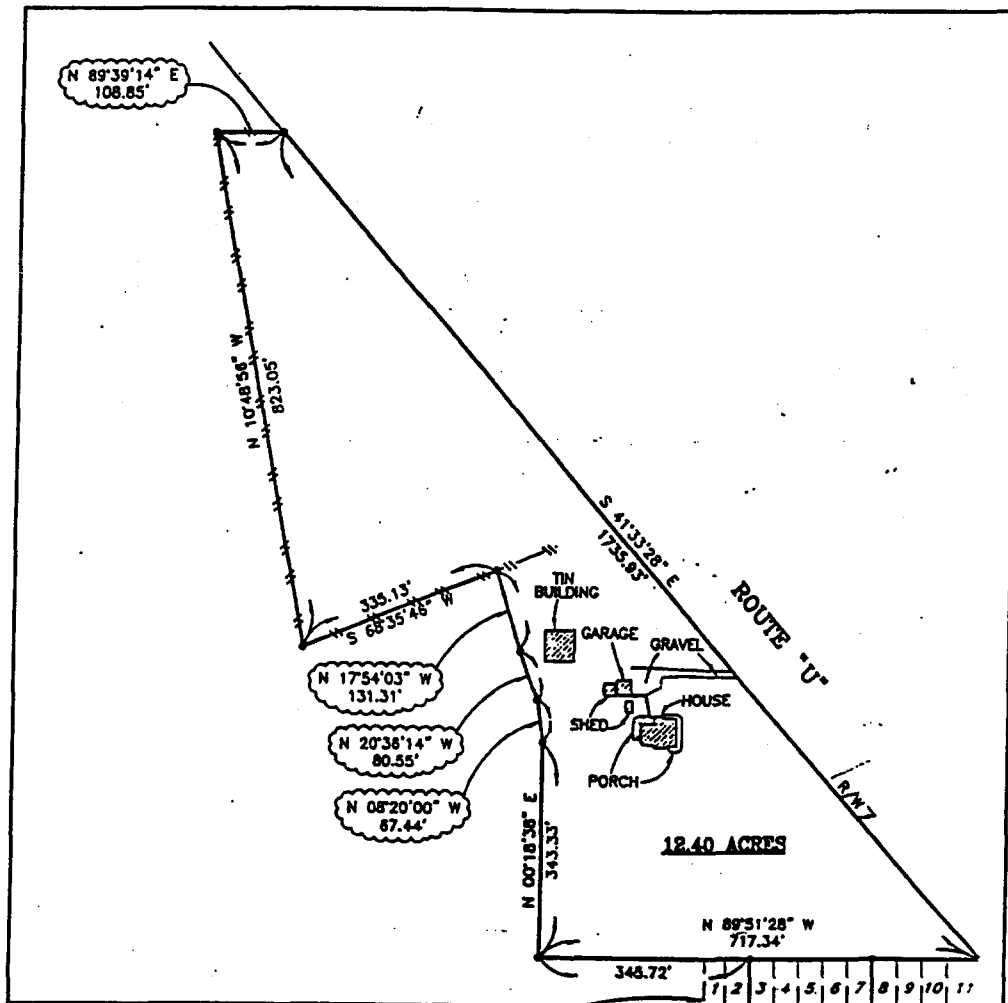
Thompson-Campbell Farmstead
Atchison County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

The Thompson-Campbell Farmstead is located on 12.4 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 64, Range 42. The property is bounded on the east by State Highway U and on the north, west and south by property lines. The boundaries of the property are shown on the enclosed survey map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the remaining acreage historically associated with the portion of the farmstead that retains integrity developed by Philip Austin Thompson and the Campbell family.



Measured map of the Thompson-Campbell Farmstead

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Thompson-Campbell Farmstead
Atchison County, Missouri

Photographic Information

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

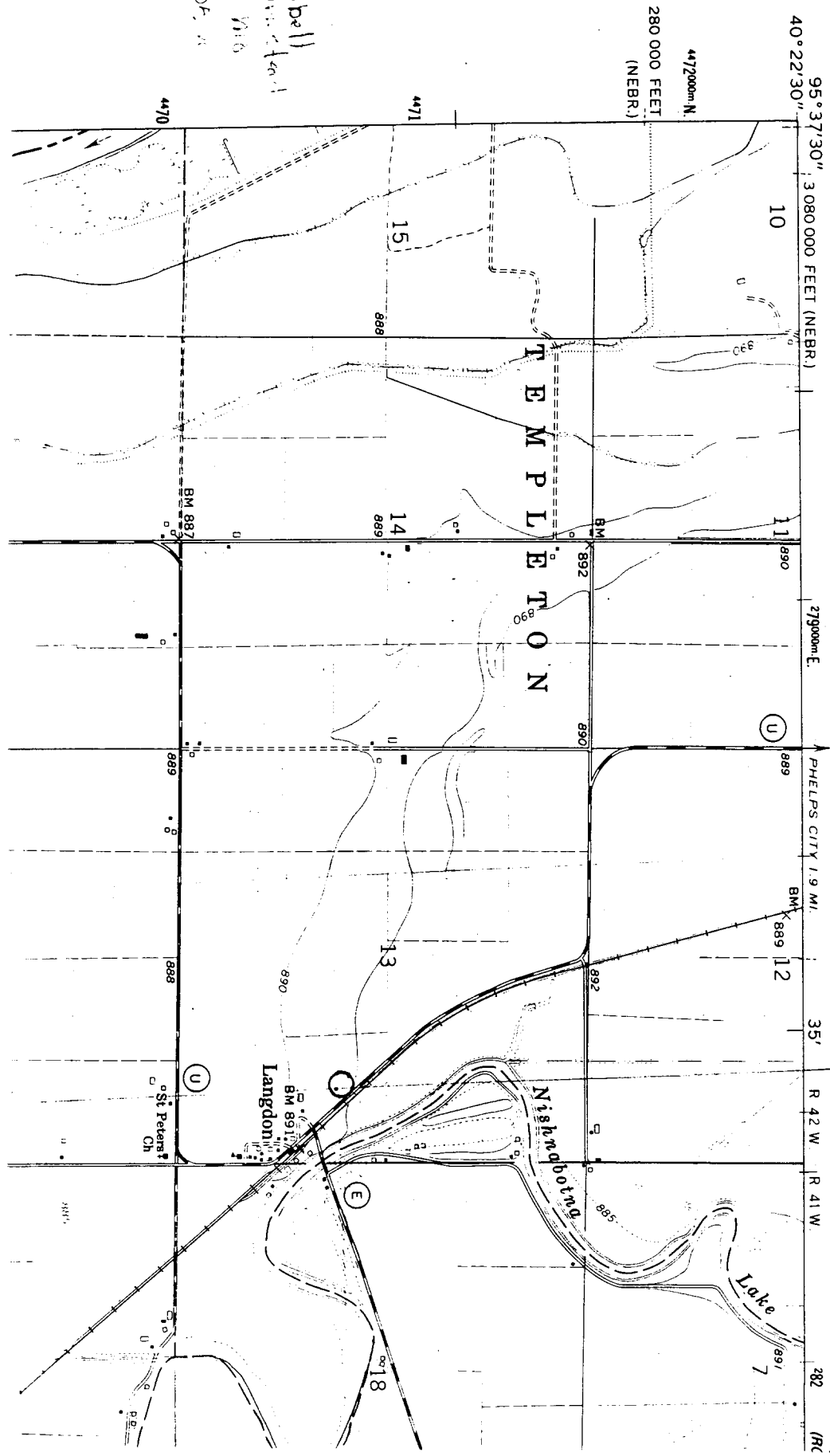
1. Thompson-Campbell Farmstead
2. Atchison County, Missouri
3. Photographer—Molly Lusk
4. October 15, 2002
5. Negatives located at National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.

Photo Log

1. Façade. View to northwest.
2. Rear and side of house. View to northeast.
3. Side of house. View to south.
4. Historic garage and icehouse. View to north.
5. Interior first floor parlor. View to northwest.
6. Front entry and stair. View to east.

6864 NW
(PERU)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



6864 NW
(PERU)
Campbell
Langdon
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